

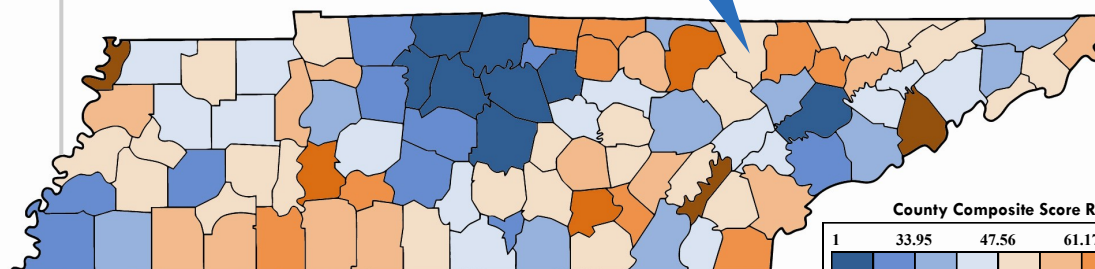
# The Status of Women in Tennessee Counties

## SNAPSHOT: SCOTT COUNTY

2012

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County Composite Score Ranges



Ranges defined as 0.5 standard deviations from the mean score of 47.56.

Population (2010): 22,228

Pop. Density: 41.8/square mile

Seat of Government: Huntsville

Largest City: Oneida

COUNTY	RANK	INDICATOR SCORES & RANKINGS	DATA	RANK
Hickman	40	Employment and Earnings Composite	35.80	23 ▲
Marshall	41	Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females*	\$29,105	34 ▲
Bradley	42	Wage Gap (Female Earnings as a Percentage of Male Earnings)	90.36%	4 ▲
Henry	43	Female Labor Force Participation Rate (Ages 20-64)	61.2%	75 ▲
Giles	44	Female Unemployment Rate (Ages 20-64)	9.8%	64 ▲
McMinn	45	Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	58.8%	2 ▲
Morgan	46	Economic Autonomy Composite	65	82 ▲
Hancock	47	Women-owned Businesses Percent of Total	27.5%	18 ▲
White	48	Percent of Females with 4-Year Degree or More (Age 25+)	9.6%	84 ▼
Scott	49	Percent of Females with High School Diploma or Equivalent (Age 25+)	73.1%	82 ▲
Weakley	50	Female High School Dropout Rate	0.36%	45 ▲
Lauderdale	51	Percent of Women Uninsured (65 and under)	16.4%	59 ▲
Chester	52	Percent of Females Below Poverty Level	29.2%	90 ▼
Hawkins	53	Percent of Female-Headed Households with Children in Poverty*	67.6%	93 ▼
Henderson	53	Rate of Pregnancy for Girls Age 15-19 per 1000*	34	49 ▲
Rhea	55	County Overview: Scott County women have risen substantially in overall rankings, despite enduring some of the highest poverty rates in the state. Local women are also among the least likely to earn a degree or diploma and participate in the workforce at relatively low rates, but have made gains in all but three indicator rankings. Notably, women in Scott hold one of the highest proportions of managerial positions and earn the fourth largest median income as a percentage of local male wages.		
Unicoi	56			
Claiborne	57			
Van Buren	58			

Up from 85th

Note: all figures are based on estimates formed from sample data and are subject to sample error and rounding.

\* The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual demographic survey of the U.S. It provides the detailed demographic, economic and housing data that was once supplied by the Decennial Census Long Form. The ACS has a smaller sample so combines several years' data to produce multi-year estimates. Due to the small sample size there is an increased margin of error in many less populated counties for this indicator.

\*\* The 2005 County by County figures were based on a sample of girls age 10-19, whereas the 2012 report reflects the population of girls age 15-19.

† ACS sampling sizes are insufficient to publish certain figures for this category. An estimate was developed from the performance of surrounding counties for the purposes of creating a composite score.

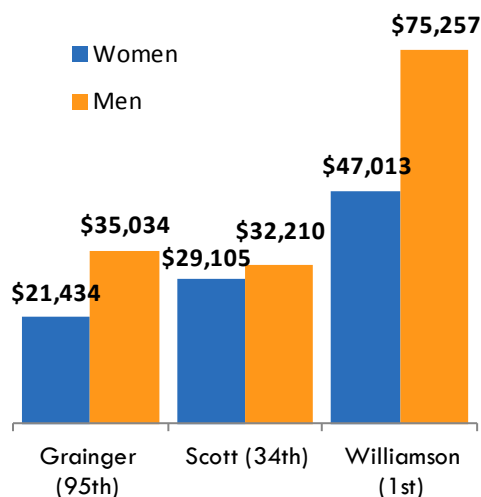
‡ Estimates are too unreliable or not available to be included in composite calculations. Any figure shown is an estimate for the reader's benefit only.

# The Status of Women in: Scott County

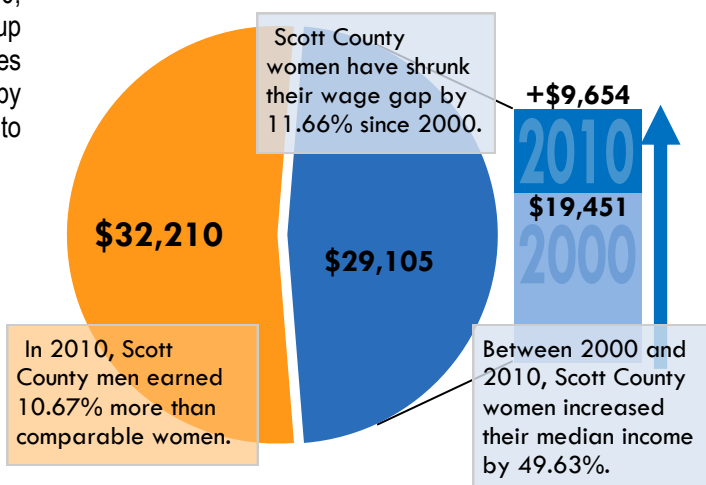
## ▲ Earnings

**S**cott County women have improved their median income by a tremendous 49.6 percent since 2000, earning the 34th ranked income in Tennessee (up from 80th), and nearly doubling inflation estimates during that period and outpacing male wage gains by nearly 20 percent. However, local women continue to make less than the statewide median of \$31,585.

### Median Earnings: Counties Compared



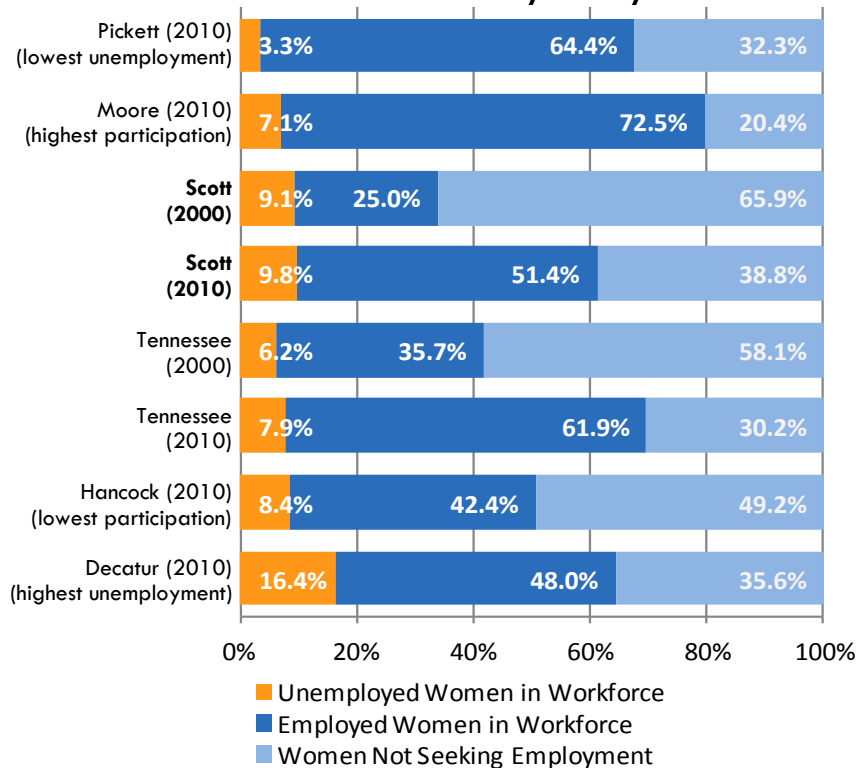
### Median Earnings and the Wage Gap, 2000-2010



**With** an increase of \$9,654 in their income, women in the county closed their by a significant 11.66 percent and moved up from 6th to 4th in this indicator between 2000 and 2010. Though women in the county rank 4th among their peers in income, and men in Scott rank 81st in the state, women still earn just 90.36 percent of local male wages, corresponding to an annual shortfall of \$3,105.

## ▲ Employment

### Workforce Access for Women By County and Year



**Women** in Scott County participated in the workforce at a rate of 61.2 percent in 2010, rising to 75th from 91st in 2000. This was nearly double the 2000 figure, though local women continued to trail the statewide indicator by 8.6 percent.

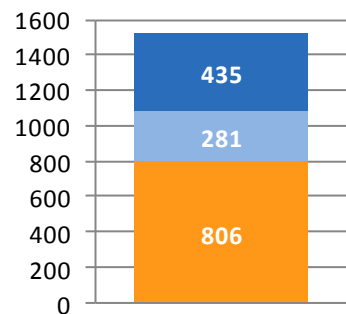
Scott County men were 14.5 percent more likely to participate in the workforce in 2010, and women with children under six were also more likely to work than women overall, at a rate of 70.7 percent.

Local women have struggled with high unemployment since 2000, but growth in this rate has been relatively small—from 9.1 percent to 9.8 percent. The result has been a relative improvement in rank, from 89th to 64th, as other counties have seen increases in unemployment.

Unfortunately, men were even more unlikely to be unemployed in 2010, at a rate of 15 percent, and women with young children were jobless at a rate as high as 21.8 percent.

# The Status of Women in: Scott County

■ Female Owned ■ Joint-Owned  
■ Male Owned



Business Owners (2007)

**Scott** women have made great gains in managerial presence and business ownership since 2000. Countywide, 24.6 percent more managers are now female, rising to 2nd from 6th in this indicator's rankings.

Women also control a much larger share of the businesses in the county. At a total of 27.5 percent ownership, women improved from 89th to 18th in this category, and outperform the statewide estimate.

Including joint-owned businesses, women now have a stake in 47 percent of Scott County firms.

## Women At Work

### Business Management

The incidence of female managers in Scott County increased from 34.2% to 58.8% between 2000 and 2010.

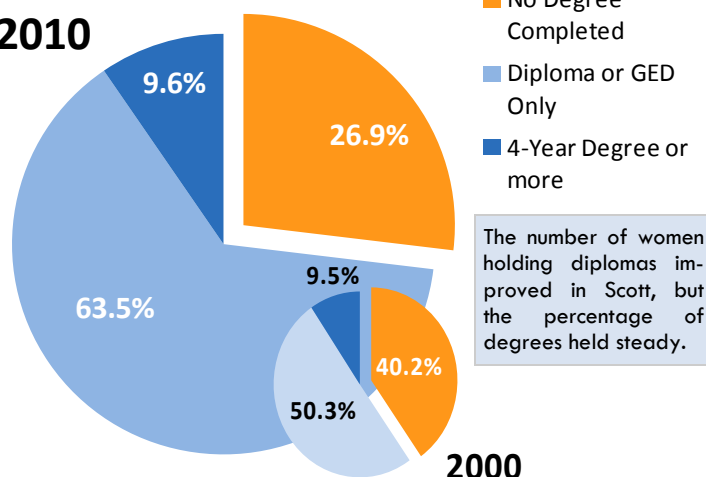
### Business Ownership

The percentage of women business owners in Morgan County increased from 10.7% to 27.5% between 2000 and 2007.

## Education

Educational Attainment Above Age 25

2010



The number of women holding diplomas improved in Scott, but the percentage of degrees held steady.

**Women** continue to struggle academically in Scott County, but have made some advancements in statewide rankings since the year 2000.

The percentage of women holding four year degrees, for example, has increased by only one percent, to include just under one in ten women. As a result, Scott fallen further in this category's rankings, from 56th to 84th.

In contrast, the percent of women holding diplomas increased in Scott by 13.3 percent, and improved seven ranks, to 82nd.

Scott's dropout rate of 0.36 percent was also an improvement, rising from 86th to 45th, and comparing favorably to the state rate of 0.61 percent.

## Living

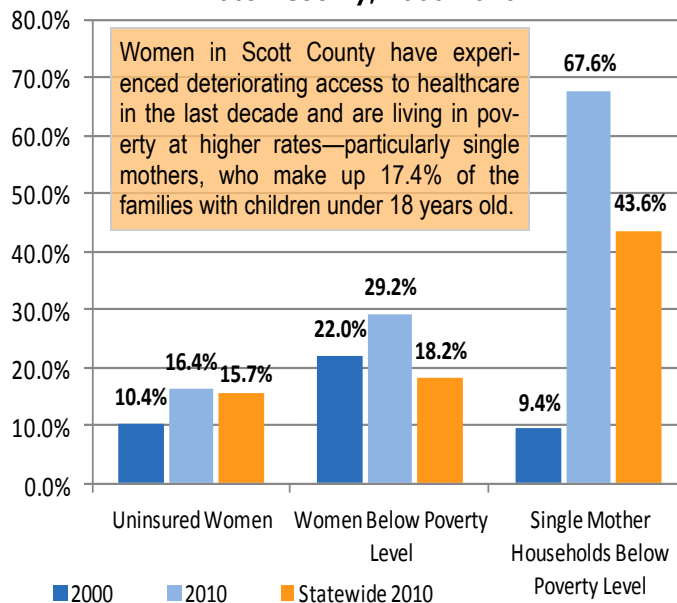
**Since** 2000, women in Scott County have seen a decrease in health care access as well as a significant increase in poverty.

Women in the county were six percent more likely to go without health insurance in 2010 than they were in 2000, and were 0.7 percent less likely to be insured than women in Tennessee, overall. This increase was smaller than many counties experienced, causing Scott to improve ten ranks in this indicator, to 59th.

Overall poverty among women increased by 7.2 percent between 2000 and 2010, and caused Scott to fall from 86th to 90th in this indicator.

Local Single mothers were even more severely impacted by poverty trends. Recent data shows that these women were over seven times as likely to live in poverty in 2010 as they were in 2000, and were more than three times as likely to do so as the average woman in Tennessee. Scott fell from 46th to 93rd in this measure.

## Health and Poverty Indicators for Women: Scott County, 2000-2010



Women in Scott County have experienced deteriorating access to healthcare in the last decade and are living in poverty at higher rates—particularly single mothers, who make up 17.4% of the families with children under 18 years old.

# About the Council and this Report

The **Status of Women in Tennessee Counties** report offers an economic profile of women in each county of Tennessee and examines how women's rights and equality vary among the counties. The report presents data and overall rankings in two categories of women's economic status: employment and earnings and economic autonomy. Indicators of women's status in each category make up the composite rankings of the counties.

The employment and earnings section presents data on women's annual earnings, the earnings gender gap, female labor force participation rate, the female unemployment rate, and the percent of management occupations held by women.

The economic autonomy section includes information on the percentage of businesses owned by women, educational attainment levels, percentage of women with any kind of health insurance, percentage of women living in poverty and percentage of single female-headed households living in poverty, the female high school dropout rate and the teen pregnancy rate.

The **Tennessee Economic Council on Women** was created in 1998 by the Tennessee General Assembly to assess Tennessee women's economic status. The Council develops and advocates solutions to address women's needs in order to help women achieve economic autonomy. In setting its priorities, the Council selects issues that are timely and likely to result in positive changes for women.

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Visit the Economic Council on Women at [www.tennesseewomen.org](http://www.tennesseewomen.org)

SOURCES	
Employment and Earnings	
Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics' *
Wage Gap (Female Earnings as Percent of Male Earnings)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics'
Female Labor Force Participation Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Female Unemployment Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Occupation by Sex and Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months for Full-Time, Year-Round Civilian Employed Population, 16 year and older'
Economic Autonomy	
Women-Owned Businesses Percent of Total	U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners 'Statistics for All U.S. Firms by Industry, Gender, Ethnicity, and Race...' † ‡
Percent of Females with 4-Yr Degree or More (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Percent of Females with High School Diploma (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Female High School Dropout Rate	Tennessee Department of Education, 2011-2012 School Year
Percent of Women Uninsured (65 or under)	U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates
Percent of Women Below Poverty Level	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months'
Percent of Female-headed Households with Children in Poverty	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families' *
Rate of Pregnancy for Girls 15-19 (per 1000)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Fertility' *

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